

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61K 9/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/38492 (43) International Publication Date: 5 August 1999 (05.08.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP99/00555 (22) International Filing Date: 28 January 1999 (28.01.99) (30) Priority Data: 98810069.9 30 January 1998 (30.01.98) EP (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOVARTIS CONSUMER HEALTH S.A. [CH/CH]; Rue de L'Etraz, CH-1260 Nyon (CH). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): SEIDEL, Matthias [DE/CH]; Chemin des Laurelles 1, CH-1196 Gland (CH). BUCKLEY, Christopher [GB/CH]; Chemin Sous-Gay 6, CH-1291 Commugny (CH). (74) Agent: BECKER, Konrad; Novartis AG, Patent- und Marken- abteilung, Lichstrasse 35, CH-4002 Basel (CH).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: NASAL SOLUTIONS (57) Abstract The invention relates to liquid pharmaceutical compositions adapted to nasal administration. The liquid nasal formulations of the invention are characterized inter alia by having excellent and prolonged moisturizing properties.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia			SG	Singapore		

NASAL SOLUTIONS

The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions intended for nasal administration. More specifically, it concerns liquid nasal formulations with improved moisturizing properties.

The nasal administration of active substances is a widely used method of treatment. Active substances which come into consideration are, for example, vasoconstrictors, such as xylometazoline, or antiallergic agents, such as cromoglycic acid or H₁ receptor antagonists, e.g. dimethindene maleate. Another group of possible active substances is e.g. corticosteroids, such as beclomethasone or fluticasone.

The indications in which a certain nasally administered drug is to be applied are known in the art. For example, vasoconstrictors are e.g. used as nasal decongestants for alleviating the typical symptoms of common cold, like running nose, obstructed nose etc., or in rhinitis or sinusitis. Antiallergic agents and corticosteroids are e.g. used in antiallergic conditions, e.g. hay fever, or in anti-asthmatic or anti-inflammatory conditions.

Nasal administration of active substances in liquid form, e.g. in the form of drops, a solution or a spray - opposite to nasal administration in gel form - is desirable inter alia because of a much better distribution of the active substances within the - partly tiny - nasal cavities and an easier handling and dosing, e.g. in pediatric or geriatric patients.

However, upon administration of liquid nasal formulations often the patients are suffering from side-effects like burning, dryness, stinging of the nasal mucosa or sneezing. One of the reasons for this is that liquids - in contrast to gels - normally do not remain in the nasal cavities for a long period of time but are washed out fast.

The present invention addresses these problems and provides liquid nasal formulations which do not only moisturize the nasal mucosa but also keep it sufficiently moisturized for a prolonged period of time. As a result, liquid nasal pharmaceutical compositions having excellent and prolonged moisturizing properties are obtained.

The invention relates to a liquid nasal pharmaceutical composition which comprises

- (a) one or more active substances suitable for nasal administration,
- (b) sorbitol;
- (c) a water-soluble C₁-C₄-alkyl-cellulose derivative;
- (d) a vehicle which is present in an amount of at least 90% (m/V) of the total composition, and which is selected from water and mixtures of water with propylene glycol, water with glycerol and water with both propylene glycol and glycerol, whereby in all said mixtures water is present in an amount of at least 95% (m/V); and
- (e) optionally one or more nasally acceptable excipients.

Liquid nasal pharmaceutical compositions are e.g. drops, solutions, sprays (nebulizers) or metered-dose sprays. Typically, they are in the form of fluid solutions, but in one embodiment of the invention they may also be present in a slightly viscous form, e.g. like a syrup. However, they all can be clearly discriminated from nasal formulations in gel form in that they - in contrast to gels - are able to form drops and can be used as sprays.

Active substances suitable for nasal administration (a) are e.g. vasoconstrictors, e.g. xylometazoline, e.g. xylometazoline hydrochloride; indanazoline, metizoline; naphazoline, e.g. naphazoline hydrochloride; fenoxazoline, e.g. fenoxazoline hydrochloride; oxymetazoline, e.g. oxymetazoline hydrochloride; tetrahydrozoline, tramazoline, tymazoline; phenylephrine, e.g. phenylephrine hydrochloride; ephedrine, e.g. d-pseudoephedrine hydrochloride; or epinephrine; or antiallergic agents, such as (1) cromoglycic acid (= cromolyn) or a nasally acceptable salt thereof, e.g. the disodium salt (= disodium cromoglycate), or (2) H₁ receptor antagonists, e.g. dimethindene or a nasally acceptable salt thereof, e.g. dimethindene maleate; acrivastine, brompheniramine, chlorpheniramine, dexchlorpheniramine, triprolidine, bromodiphenhydramine, clemastine, phenyltoloxamine, piprinhydrinate, pyrillamine, tripelennamine, cetirizine, hydroxyzine, methdilazine, promethazine, trimeprazine, azatadine, cyproheptadine, loratadine, astemizole, diphenhydramine, levocabastine or terfenadine. Examples for corticosteroids are e.g. beclomethasone, e.g. beclomethasone dipropionate, or fluticasone, e.g. fluticasone propionate. All active substances which are capable of salt formation may be present either in free form or in the form of a nasally acceptable salt. Also mixtures of more than one active substance come into consideration, e.g. a combination of a vasoconstrictor and an

antiallergic agent, such as xylometazoline plus cromoglycic acid or phenylephrine plus dimethindene, or a combination of a vasoconstrictor and a corticosteroid, such as xylometazoline plus beclomethasone.

In one embodiment of the invention, the active substances used are vasoconstrictors, e.g. xylometazoline, naphazoline, fenoxazoline, oxymetazoline, tetrahydrozoline, tramazoline, phenylephrine, ephedrine or epinephrine, or any nasally acceptable salt thereof. In particular preferred are xylometazoline and oxymetazoline and any nasally acceptable salts thereof.

The concentration of the active substances is typically chosen so that a pharmaceutically, i.e. nasally, effective dose thereof can be administered easily, e.g. by a certain number of drops or by spraying once or twice.

For example, if a vasoconstrictor is used as active substance (a), it is e.g. present in an amount of from 0.005 up to 0.5%, preferably of from 0.01 up to 0.3%, and in particular of from 0.025 up to 0.2% (m/V) of the total composition.

Sorbitol (b) can be applied e.g. in solid form or as aqueous solution, e.g. as a 50-80% - in particular 70% - non-crystallizing aqueous solution.

Sorbitol (b) is e.g. present in an amount of from 0.5 up to 5%, especially of from 0.5 up to 4.5%, more especially of from 1 up to 3% and in particular of from 1.2 up to 1.6%, (m/V) of the total composition.

A water-soluble C₁-C₄-alkyl-cellulose derivative (c) is e.g. methyl cellulose or a (hydroxy or carboxy)-substituted C₁-C₄-alkyl-cellulose, e.g. hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose or carboxymethyl cellulose, e.g. carboxymethyl cellulose sodium. Preferred are hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, methyl cellulose and carboxymethyl cellulose, especially hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose and methyl cellulose, and in particular hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.

The water-soluble C₁-C₄-alkyl-cellulose derivative (c), especially hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, is typically applied in solid form with viscosity grades ranging of from 400 up to 15000 mPa·s, especially of from 1000 up to 6000 mPa·s.

The water-soluble C₁-C₄-alkyl-cellulose derivative (c), especially hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, is e.g. present in an amount of from 0.1 up to 5%, preferably of from 0.2 up to 1.9%, and in particular of from 0.3 up to 1%, (m/V) of the total composition.

The amount of (c) must be adjusted so that the resulting nasal formulation remains liquid. It strongly depends on the viscosity grade of the cellulose derivative used. So while an amount of 0.5% of (c) with a viscosity grade of 4000 mPa·s may be suitable, the amount of (c) having a higher viscosity grade may have to be reduced accordingly, and vice versa.

Preferred is the use of 0.3 up to 0.7% (m/V) of hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose with a viscosity grade of from 3000 up to 5000 mPa·s.

The vehicle (d) is present in an amount of at least 90%, preferably at least 92%, more preferably at least 95%, especially at least 96% and in particular at least 97%, (m/V) of the total composition.

The vehicle (d) is preferably water. If a mixture of water with propylene glycol and/or glycerol is applied as vehicle (d), water is present in an amount of at least 95%, preferably at least 97% and especially at least 98%, (m/V) in said mixtures.

Moreover, the nasal compositions of the invention may contain usual excipients, (e), which are known in the art and include buffering agents, chelating agents, preservatives, isotonicity regulators and the like.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the nasal compositions of the invention contain essentially the following components as excipients (e): sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate [preferred amounts of total composition: 0.3-0.7% (m/V)] and disodium phosphate dodecahydrate [preferred amounts of total composition: 0.12-0.25% (m/V)] as buffering agents, disodium edetate [preferred amounts of total composition: 0.02-0.08% (m/V)] as

chelating agent, benzalkonium chloride [preferred amounts of total composition: 0.005-0.02% (m/V)] as preservative, and sodium chloride [preferred amounts of total composition: 0.20-0.60% (m/V)] as isotonicity regulator.

The nasal compositions of the invention show e.g. excellent moisturizing properties, and they are excellently accepted by test persons. A significant reduction of symptoms like burning, dryness, stinging of the nasal mucosa or sneezing is found upon administration of the compositions.

The beneficial properties of the compositions of the invention can be demonstrated e.g. in the tests described in the following references:

Leuba, D., de Ribaupierre, Y. and Kucera, P. Ion transport, ciliary activity and mechanosensitivity of sinusal mucosa: an in vitro study. *Amer. J. Physiol.* 271, L349-L358, 1996.

Alberty, J. The effect of antiallergic intranasal formulations on ciliary beat frequency of human nasal epithelium in vitro. *Allergy* 53, 986-989, 1998.

Su, X.Y., Mattern, C., Haecker, R. and Li Wan Po, A. Does sea-water made isotonic affect ciliary beat frequency? *Int. J. of Pharmaceutics* 123, 47-51, 1995.

Especially, the nasal compositions of the invention show unexpected and superior properties what the transmucosal ion transport is concerned. The latter can be studied in vitro e.g. by the "voltage clamp technique": In this method, the compositions are applied onto the ciliary surface, and the passive ionic flux is measured in the sense that positive charges flow across the mucosa from ciliary to submucosal side (which contains a Tyrode-bicarbonate buffer as a control solution). With the compositions of the invention, a surprisingly increased passive ionic flux is obtained. Therefrom one can conclude that the compositions of the invention will favor the transmucosal hydro-electrical turnover on which is based the secretion and absorption of the mucosal "sol phase" (comprising water and ions). Therefore in situ, where the mucus is constantly cleared by ciliary transport, the

compositions of the invention will - to an unexpectedly great extent - stimulate the hydro-electrolyte secretion by the respiratory epithelium.

Moreover, consumer research studies show that the nasal compositions of the invention, surprisingly, are perceived more moisturizing and less drying than analogous commercially available compositions (e.g. Otrivin® regular).

Thus, it has surprisingly been found that just the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention result in liquid nasal formulations with such excellent properties as outlined above.

The nasal compositions of the invention can be manufactured in a manner known per se, for example by conventional mixing and dissolution methods in aqueous vehicles.

The following examples illustrate the invention but do not limit it in any way.

Example 1: Nasal drops containing 0.1% (m/V) of Xylometazoline hydrochloride

Xylometazoline hydrochloride	0.10 %
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate	0.50 %
Disodium phosphate dodecahydrate	0.17 %
Disodium edetate	0.05 %
Benzalkonium chloride	0.01 %
Sorbitol (70% in water, non-crystallizing)	2.00 %
Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (viscosity 4000 mPa·s)	0.50 %
Sodium chloride	0.40 %
Purified water	<u>97.17 %</u>
	100.90% (m/V)

Manufacturing method (for a batch of 50 liters): Introduce 48.385 kg of purified water into a dissolutor. Heat to 80°C and add under stirring sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate, disodium phosphate dodecahydrate, disodium edetate, sorbitol and sodium chloride. Disperse slowly under stirring the hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose into the solution obtained.

Cool the solution to 25°C. Dissolve separately the benzalkonium chloride in 200g purified water under stirring. Add the benzalkonium chloride solution to the former solution. Add xylometazoline hydrochloride to the solution and dissolve under stirring. Filter solution through a mesh screen (ca. 50 micron).

Example 2: Nasal spray containing 0.05% (m/V) of Oxymetazoline hydrochloride

The composition and manufacturing method is the same as in Example 1, with the exception that 0.05% oxymetazoline hydrochloride is used (instead of 0.10% xylometazoline hydrochloride) and the content of purified water is 97.22% (instead of 97.17%). The solution is filled into a squeeze bottle fitted with a nosepiece and a protection cap.

Claims

1. A liquid nasal pharmaceutical composition which comprises
 - (a) one or more active substances suitable for nasal administration,
 - (b) sorbitol;
 - (c) a water-soluble C₁-C₄-alkyl-cellulose derivative;
 - (d) a vehicle which is present in an amount of at least 90% (m/V) of the total composition, and which is selected from water and mixtures of water with propylene glycol, water with glycerol and water with both propylene glycol and glycerol, whereby in all said mixtures water is present in an amount of at least 95% (m/V); and
 - (e) optionally one or more nasally acceptable excipients.
2. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, wherein the active substance (a) is selected from the group consisting of vasoconstrictors, antiallergic agents and corticosteroids.
3. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, wherein the active substance (a) is selected from the group consisting of vasoconstrictors and antiallergic agents.
4. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, wherein the active substances (a) represent a combination of a vasoconstrictor and an antiallergic agent.
5. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, wherein the active substance (a) is selected from the group of vasoconstrictors consisting of xylometazoline, naphazoline, fenoxazoline, oxymetazoline, tetrahydrozoline, tramazoline, phenylephrine, ephedrine, epinephrine, and a nasally acceptable salt of any of these compounds.
6. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1, wherein the active substance (a) is selected from the group of vasoconstrictors consisting of xylometazoline, oxymetazoline and a nasally acceptable salt of any of these two compounds.
7. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein sorbitol (b) is present in an amount of from 0.5 up to 5% (m/V) of the total composition.

8. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the water-soluble C₁-C₄-alkyl-cellulose derivative is selected from the group consisting of methyl cellulose and (hydroxy or carboxy)-substituted C₁-C₄-alkyl-celluloses.

9. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the water-soluble C₁-C₄-alkyl-cellulose derivative (c) is hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.

10. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the water-soluble C₁-C₄-alkyl-cellulose derivative (c) is present in an amount of from 0.3 up to 1% (m/V) of the total composition.

11. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the vehicle (d) is water.

12. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 11, which contains as nasally acceptable excipients (e) essentially the following components: sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate and disodium phosphate dodecahydrate as buffering agents, disodium edetate as chelating agent, benzalkonium chloride as preservative, and sodium chloride as isotonicity regulator.

13. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 12, which contains as nasally acceptable excipients (e) essentially the following components: 0.3-0.7% sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate and 0.12-0.25% disodium phosphate dodecahydrate as buffering agents, 0.02-0.08% disodium edetate as chelating agent, 0.005-0.02% benzalkonium chloride as preservative, and 0.20-0.60% sodium chloride as isotonicity regulator.

14. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1-5 and 7-13, which consists essentially of 0.025-0.2% of one or more vasoconstrictors selected from the group consisting of xylometazoline, naphazoline, fenoxazoline, oxymetazoline, tetrahydrozoline, tramazoline, phenylephrine, ephedrine, epinephrine, and nasally acceptable salts of said compounds; 1.2-1.6% sorbitol, 0.3-0.7% hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, 0.3-0.7% sodium

dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate, 0.12-0.25% disodium phosphate dodecahydrate, 0.02-0.08% disodium edetate, 0.005-0.02% benzalkonium chloride and 0.20-0.60% sodium chloride, the remainder being water.

15. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 14, wherein the vasoconstrictor selected is xylometazoline hydrochloride.

16. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 15, which is in the form of drops, a solution, a spray or a metered-dose spray.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. l. Application No

PCT/EP 99/00555

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A61K9/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 277 462 A (CIBA-GEIGY) 10 August 1988 see the whole document ---	1,7-13, 16
X	EP 0 582 259 A (SENJU PHARMACEUTICAL) 9 February 1994 see claims 1-3,5 see page 3, line 46 - line 56 see page 4, line 3 - line 9 -----	1-16

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 May 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

04/06/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Ventura Amat, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/00555

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 277462 A	10-08-1988	AT 75404 T	15-05-1992
		AU 608268 B	28-03-1991
		AU 8295587 A	23-06-1988
		CA 1322330 A	21-09-1993
		DE 3778682 A	04-06-1992
		DK 676987 A	24-06-1988
		GR 3004585 T	28-04-1993
		JP 63166832 A	11-07-1988
		PH 24802 A	30-10-1990
		PT 86436 A, B	01-01-1988
		ZA 8709593 A	22-06-1988
EP 582259 A	09-02-1994	CA 2101126 A	04-02-1994
		JP 6100436 A	12-04-1994